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Refractory mortal! if thou wilt not trust thy friends, take what follows; know assuredly, before next full moon, that thou wilt be hung up in chains. *Arbutnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*

These atoms of theirs may have it in them, but they are refractory and fullen; and therefore, like men of the same tempers, must be banged and buffeted into reason. *Bentley.*

REFRAGABLE. *adj.* [*refragabilis*, Lat.] Capable of confutation and conviction.

TO REFRAIN. *v. a.* [*refrenere*, Fr. *re* and *frænum*, Lat.] To hold back; to keep from action.

Hold not thy tongue, O God, keep not still silence; refrain not thyself. *Psal. lxxxiii. 1.*

My son, walk not thou in the way with them, refrain thy foot from their path. *Prov. i. 15.*

Nor from the holy one of heav'n
Refrain'd his tongue. *Milton.*

Neptune aton'd, his wrath shall now refrain,
Or thwart the synod of the gods in vain. *Pope.*

TO REFRAIN. *v. n.* To forbear; to abstain; to spare.

In what place, or upon what consideration soever it be, they do it, were it in their own opinion of no force being done, they would undoubtedly refrain to do it. *Hooker.*

For my name's sake will I defer mine anger, and refrain for thee, that I cut thee not off. *Jf. xlviii. 9.*

That they fed not on flesh, at least the faithful party before the flood, may become more probable, because they refrained therefrom some time after. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

REFRANGIBILITY. *n. f.* [*from refrangible*.]

Refrangibility of the rays of light, is their disposition to be refracted or turned out of their way, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another. *Newton.*

REFRANGIBLE. *adj.* [*re* and *frango*, Lat.]

As some rays are more refrangible than others; that is, are more turned out of their course, in passing from one medium to another; it follows, that after such refraction, they will be separated, and their distinct colour observed. *Locke.*

REFRACTION. *n. f.* [*re* and *fracto*, Lat.] The act of refracting.

TO REFRESH. *v. a.* [*refraischere*, Fr. *refrigerare*, Lat.]

1. To recreate; to relieve after pain, fatigue or want.

Service shall with steeld finewits toil;
And labour shall refresh itself with hope. *Shakespeare.*

Musick was ordain'd to refresh the mind of man,
After his studies or his usual pain. *Shakespeare.*

He was in no danger to be overtaken; so that he was content to refresh his men. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

His meals are coarse and short, his employment warrantable, his sleep certain and refreshing, neither interrupted with the labours of a guilty mind, nor the aches of a crazy body. *South.*

If you would have trees to thrive, take care that no plants be near them, which may deprive them of nourishment, or hinder refreshings and helps that they might receive. *Mortimer.*

2. To improve by new touches any thing impaired.

The rest refresh the scaly snakes, that fold
The shield of Pallas, and renew their gold. *Dryden.*

3. To refrigerate; to cool.

A dew coming after heat refresheth. *Ecclesi. xliii. 22.*

REFRESH. *n. f.* [*from refresh*.] That which refreshes.

The kind refresher of the summer heats. *Thomson.*

REFRESHMENT. *n. f.* [*from refresh*.]

1. Relief after pain, want or fatigue.

2. That which gives relief, as food, rest.

He was full of agony and horror upon the approach of a dismal death, and so had most need of the refreshments of society, and the friendly assistances of his disciples. *South.*

Such honest refreshments and comforts of life, our christian liberty has made it lawful for us to use. *Sprat.*

REFRIGERANT. *adj.* [*refrigerant*, Fr. *from refrigerare*.] Cooling; mitigating heat.

In the cure of gangrenes, you must beware of dry heat, and resort to things that are refrigerant, with an inward warmth and virtue of cherishing. *Bacon.*

If it arise from an external cause, apply refrigerants, without any preceding evacuation. *Wise's Surgery.*

TO REFRIGERATE. *v. a.* [*refrigerare*, *re* and *frigus*, Lat.] To cool.

The great breezes, which the motion of the air in great circles, such as the girdle of the world, produceth, do refrigerate; and therefore in those parts noon is nothing so hot, when the breezes are great, as about ten of the clock in the forenoon. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Whether they be refrigerated inclinably or somewhat equinoctially, though in a lesser degree, they discover some verticity. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

REFRIGERATION. *n. f.* [*refrigeratio*, Lat. *refrigeration*, Fr.] The act of cooling; the state of being cooled.

Divers do flut; the cause may be the refrigeration of the tongue, whereby it is less apt to move. *Bacon.*

If the mere refrigeration of the air would fit it for breathing, this might be somewhat helped with bellows. *Wilkins.*

REFRIGERATIVE. *adj.* [*refrigerativus*, Fr. *refrigeratorius*, Lat.]

REFRIGERATORY. *f.* Cooling; having the power to cool.

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REFRIGERATORY. *n. f.*

1. That part of a distilling vessel that is placed about the head of a still, and filled with water to cool the condensing vapours; but this is now generally done by a worm or spiral pipe, turning through a tub of cold water. *Quincy.*

2. Any thing internally cooling.

A delicate wine, and a durable refrigeratory. *Mortimer.*

REFRIGERIUM. *n. f.* [*Latin*.] Cool refreshment; refrigeration.

It must be acknowledged, the ancients have talked much of annual refrigeriums, respites or intervals of punishment to the damned; as particularly on the festivals. *South.*

REFUG. *part. pret. of reave.*

1. Deprived; taken away.

Thus we well left, he better rest,
In heaven to take his place,
That by like life and death, at last,
We may obtain like grace. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

I, in a desperate bay of death,
Like a poor bark, of fails and tackling rest,
Rush all to pieces on thy rocky bosom. *Shakespeare.*

Another ship had seiz'd on us,
And would have rest the fishers of their prey. *Shakespeare.*

Our dying hero, from the continent
Ravish'd whole towns, and forts from Spaniards rest. *Waller.*

As his last legacy to Britain left.

2. Preterite of reave. Took away.

So 'twixt them both, they not a lamkin left,
And when lambs fail'd, the old sheeps lives rest. *Spenser.*

About his shoulders broad he threw
An hairy hide of some wild beast, whom he
In savage forest by adventure slew,
And rest the spoil his ornament to be. *Spenser.*

REFUG. *n. f.* [*refuge*, Fr. *refugium*, Lat.]

1. Shelter from any danger or distress; protection.

Rocks, dens and caves! but I in none of these
Find place or refuge. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*

The young ones, suppos'd to break through the belly of the dam, will, upon any fright, for protection run into it; for then the old one receives them in at her mouth, which way, the fright being past, they will return again; which is a peculiar way of refuge. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

Those, who take refuge in a multitude, have an Arian council to answer for. *Atterbury.*

2. That which gives shelter or protection.

The Lord will be a refuge for the oppressed; a refuge in times of trouble.

They shall be your refuge from the avenger of blood. *Jf. Fair majesty, the refuge and redress*

Of those whom fate pursues. *Dryden.*

3. Expedient in distress.

This last old man,
Whom with a crack'd heart I have sent to Rome,
Lov'd me above the measure of a father;
Their latest refuge was to fend him. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

4. Expedient in general.

Light must be supplied among graceful refuges, by terracing any story in danger of darkness. *Watson.*

TO REFUGE. *v. a.* [*refugere*, Fr. *from the noun*.] To shelter; to protect.

Silly beggars,
Who sitting in the stocks, refuse their shame,
That many have, and others must, sit there. *Shakespeare.*

Dreads the vengeance of her injur'd lord;
Ev'n by those gods, who refus'd her, abhor'd. *Dryden.*

REFUGEE. *n. f.* [*refugé*, Fr.] One who flies to shelter or protection.

Poor refugees, at first they purchase here;
And soon as denizen'd, they domineer. *Dryden.*

This is become more necessary in some of their governments, since so many refugees settled among them. *Addison.*

REFULGENCE. *n. f.* [*from refulgent*.] Splendour; brightness.

REFULGENT. *adj.* [*refulgens*, Latin.] Bright; shining; glittering; splendid.

He neither might, nor wish'd to know
A more refulgent light. *Waller.*

So conspicuous and refulgent a truth is that of God's being the author of man's felicity, that the dispute is not so much concerning the thing, as concerning the manner of it. *Boyle.*

Agamemnon's train,
When his refulgent arms flash'd through the shady plain,
Fled from his well-known face. *Dryden's Anti.*

TO REFUND. *v. n.* [*refundere*, Lat.]

1. To pour back.

Were the humours of the eye tinctured with any colour, they would refund that colour upon the object, and so it would not be represented as in itself it is. *Rey.*

2. To repay what is received; to restore.

A governor, that had pill'd the people, was, for receiving of bribes, sentenced to refund what he had wrongfully taken. *L'Estrange.*

Such

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Such wise men as himself account all that is past, to be also gone; and know, that there can be no gain in refunding, nor any profit in paying debts. *South.*

How to Icarus, in the bridal hour,
Shall I, by waste undone, refund the dow'r. *Pope.*

3. Swift has somewhere the absurd phrase, to refund himself, for to reimburse.

REFUSAL. *n. f.* [*from refuse*.]

1. The act of refusing; denial of any thing demanded or solicited.

God has born with all his weak and obdurate refusals of grace, and has given him time day after day. *Rogers.*

2. The preemption; the right of having any thing before another; option.

When employments go a begging for want of hands, they shall be sure to have the refusal. *Swift.*

TO REFUSE. *v. a.* [*refuser*, Fr.]

1. To deny what is solicited or required.

If he should chuse the right casket, you should refuse to perform his father's will, if you should refuse to accept him. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*

Common experience has justly a mighty influence on the minds of men, to make them give or refuse credit to any thing proposed. *Locke.*

Women are made as they themselves would chuse; too proud to ask, too humble to refuse. *Garth.*

2. To reject; to dismis without a grant.

I may neither chuse whom I would, nor refuse whom I dislike. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*

TO REFUSE. *v. n.* Not to accept.

Wonder not then what God for you saw good
If I refuse not, but convert, as you,
To proper substance. *Milton.*

REFUSE. *adj.* [*from the verb*. The noun has its accent on the first syllable, the verb on the second.] Unworthy of reception; left when the rest is taken.

Every thing vile and refuse they destroyed. *Sam. xv. 9.*

Please to bestow on him the refuse letters; he hopes by printing them to get a plentiful provision. *Spektor.*

REFUSE. *n. f.* That which remains disfigured when the rest is taken.

We dare not disgrace our worldly superiors with offering unto them such refuse, as we bring unto God himself. *Hook.*

Many kinds have much refuse, which countervails that which they have excellent. *Bacon.*

I know not whether it be more shame or wonder, to see that men can so put off ingenuity, as to descend to so base a vice; yet we daily see it done, and that not only by the scum and refuse of the people. *Government of the Tongue.*

Down with the falling stream the refuse run,
To raise with joyful news his drooping son. *Dryden.*

This humourist keeps more than he wants, and gives a vast refuse of his superfluities to purchase heaven. *Addison.*

REFUSER. *n. f.* [*from refuse*.] He who refuses.

Some others are the only refusers and condemnors of this catholic practice. *Taylor.*

REFUTAL. *n. f.* [*from refute*.] Refutation. *Diect.*

REFUTATION. *n. f.* [*refutatio*, Lat. *refutation*, Fr. *from refute*.] The act of refuting; the act of proving false or erroneous.

'Tis such miserable absurd stuff, that we will not honour it with especial refutation. *Bentley.*

TO REFUTE. *v. a.* [*refute*, Lat. *refuter*, Fr.] To prove false or erroneous. Applied to persons or things.

Self-destruction sought, refutes
That excellence thought in thee. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

He knew that there were so many witnesses in these two miracles, that it was impossible to refute such multitudes. *Add.*

TO REGAIN. *v. a.* [*regagner*, Fr. *re* and *gain*.] To recover; to gain anew.

Hopeful to regain
Thy love, from thee I will not hide
What thoughts in my unquiet breast are ris'n. *Milton.*

We've driven back
These heathen Saxons, and regain'd our earth,
As earth recovers from an ebbing tide. *Dryden.*

As soon as the mind regains the power to stop or continue any of these motions of the body or thoughts, we then consider the man as a free agent.

REGAL. *adj.* [*regal*, Fr. *regalis*, Lat.] Royal; kingly.

Edward, duke of York,
Ufurps the regal title and the seat
Of England's true anointed lawful heir. *Shakespeare.*

Before I have shook off the regal thoughts
Wherewith I reign'd. *Shakespeare. Richard II.*

With them comes a third of regal port,
But faded splendour wain, who by his gait
And fierce demeanour seems the prince of hell. *Milton.*

When was there ever a better prince on the throne than the present queen? I do not talk of her government, her love of the people, or qualities that are purely regal; but her piety, charity, temperance and conjugal love. *Swift.*

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REGAL. *n. f.* [*regale*, Fr.] A musical instrument.

The founts, that produce tones, are ever from such bodies as are in their parts and ports equal; and such are in the nightingale pipes of regals or organs. *Bacon.*

REGALE. *n. f.* [*Latin*.] The prerogative of monarchy.

TO REGALE. *v. a.* [*regaler*, Fr. *regalare*, Italian.] To refresh; to entertain; to gratify.

I with warming puff regale chill'd fingers. *Philips.*

REGALEMENT. *n. f.* [*regalement*, Fr.] Refreshment; entertainment.

The muses still require
Humid regalement, nor will aught avail
Imploing Phœbus with unmoisten'd lips. *Philips.*

REGALIA. *n. f.* [*Latin*.] Ensigns of royalty.

REGALITY. *n. f.* [*regalis*, Latin.] Royalty; sovereignty; kingship.

Behold the image of mortality,
And feeble nature cloth'd with fleshly 'tire,
When raging passion with fierce tyranny,
Robs reason of her due regality. *Fairy Queen.*

He neither could, nor would, yield to any diminution of the crown of France, in territory or regality. *Bacon.*

He came partly in by the sword, and had high courage in all points of regality. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The majesty of England might hang like Mahomet's tomb by a magnetick charm, between the privileges of the two houses, in airy imagination of regality. *King Charles.*

TO REGARD. *v. a.* [*regarder*, Fr.]

1. To value; to attend to as worthy of notice.

This aspect of mine,
The best regarded virgins of our climate
Have lov'd. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*

He denies
To know their God, or message to regard. *Milton.*

2. To observe; to remark.

If much you note him,
You offend him; feed and regard him not. *Shakespeare.*

3. To mind as an object of grief or terror.

The king marvel'd at the young man's courage, for that he nothing regarded the pains. *2 Mac. vii. 12.*

4. To observe religiously.

He that regardeth the day, regardeth it unto the Lord; and he that regardeth not the day, to the Lord he doth not regard it. *Rom. xiv. 6.*

5. To pay attention to.

He that observeth the wind shall never sow, and he that regardeth the clouds shall never reap. *Proverbs.*

6. To respect; to have relation to.

7. To look towards.

It is a peninsula, which regardeth the mainland. *Sandys.*

REGARD. *n. f.* [*regard*, Fr. *from the verb*.]

1. Attention as to a matter of importance.

The nature of the sentence he is to pronounce, the rule of judgment by which he will proceed, requires that a particular regard be had to our observation of this precept. *Atterbury.*

2. Respect; reverence.

To him they had regard, because long he had bewitched them. *Acts viii. 11.*

With some regard to what is just and right,
They'll lead their lives. *Milton.*

3. Note; eminence.

Mac Ferlagh was a man of meanest regard amongst them, neither having wealth nor power. *Spenser on Ireland.*

4. Respect; account.

Change was thought necessary, in regard of the great hurt which the church did receive by a number of things then in use. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 14.*

5. Relation; reference.

How best we may
Compose our present evils, with regard
Of what we are and where. *Milton.*

Their business is to address all the ranks of mankind, and persuade them to pursue and persevere in virtue, with regard to themselves; in justice and goodness, with regard to their neighbours; and piety towards God. *Watts.*

6. [*Regard*, Fr.] Look; aspect directed to another.

Soft words to his fierce passion the assay'd;
But her with stern regard he thus repell'd. *Milton.*

He, surpris'd with humble joy, survey'd
One sweet regard, shot by the royal maid. *Dryden.*

7. Prospect; object of sight. Not proper, nor in use.

Throw out our eyes for brave Othello,
Even till we make the main and th' aerial blue
An indistinct regard. *Shakespeare. Othello.*

REGARDABLE. *adj.* [*from regard*.]

1. Observable.

I cannot discover this difference of the badger's legs, although the regardable side be defined, and the brevity by most imputed unto the left. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

2. Worthy of notice.

Tintogel, more famous for his antiquity, than regardable for his present citate, abuteth on the sea. *Carwe.*

REGARDER. *n. f.* [*from regard*.] One that regards.

REGARDFUL.